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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday, April 16, 1861.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.—The President has made the following appointments:

Washington Bonifant, U. S. Marshal for the district of Maryland.

William L. Marshall, surveyor of customs for the district of Baltimore.

Frederick Schley, appraiser of merchandise for the district of Baltimore.

John F. Meredith, appraiser of merchandise for the district of Baltimore.

C. P. Montague, appraiser of merchandise for the district of Baltimore.

Francis S. Corkran, naval officer for the district of Baltimore.

H. W. Hoffman, collector of customs for the district of Baltimore.

E. T. Blamire, postmaster at Portsmouth, Virginia.

John W. Deal, postmaster at Chambersburg, Pa.

Philander W. Crandall, collector of customs for the district of Genesee, N. Y.

John W. Ingalls, collector of customs for the district of Cape Vincent, N. Y.

T. G. Elliott, postmaster at Shasta, Cal.

George W. Forrest, postmaster at Lewisburg, Pa.

John F. McLean, surveyor of customs for the district of San Francisco, Cal.

William B. Farwell, naval officer for the same district.

Edward F. Beale, surveyor general of California.

Joseph H. Barrett, of O., commissioner of pensions of the United States.

A. B. Waite, surveyor of customs for the port of North Kingston, R. I.

M. S. Salisbury, collector of customs for the ports of Warren and Barrington, R. I.

M. F. Bennett, collector of customs for the port of Bristol, R. I.

T. B. Bush, naval officer for the district of Newport, R. I.

S. W. Macy, collector of customs for the port of Newport, R. I.

William Stanley, collector of customs for Marblehead, Mass.

F. A. Palmer, collector of customs for Stoughton, Conn.

J. S. Webber, collector of customs for Gloucester, Mass.

Andrew Stephen, collector of customs for Miami, Ohio.

E. G. Currier, collector of customs for Newburyport, Mass.

C. G. Hildreth, surveyor for the port of Gloucester, Mass.

J. C. Baune, postmaster for Cincinnati, O.

E. P. Oliphant, associate justice for the Territory of Washington.

T. J. Power, of Penn., Indian agent for the Upper Mississippi agency.

J. B. Hoffman, of N. Y., agent for the Ponca Indians in Nebraska.

R. A. Pendegast, receiver of public moneys at Henderson, Minn.

F. A. Kenz, register of public moneys at same place.

G. A. Metzger, register of public moneys at La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Origen Uley, collector of customs for the port of Middletown, Conn.

Giles Blague, surveyor for the port of Saybrook, Conn.

Jesse Peck, surveyor for the port of New Haven, Conn.

S. C. Borth, collector of customs for the port of Fairfield, Conn.

Stephen Brooks, surveyor of the port of Middletown, Conn.

Alfred Macy, collector of customs for the port of Nantucket, R. I.

Charles Batchelor, surveyor for the port of Pittsburg, Pa.

Thomas Loring, collector of customs for the port of Plymouth, Conn.

THE RHODE ISLAND TROOPS.—The War Department yesterday accepted Gov. Sprague's offer of 1,000 men, and ordered them to be sent to this city without delay.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.—A correspondent, "Pioneer," who rendered most invaluable service to the Government in the early history of Oregon, in many respects, and especially in reference to the Indian tribes, proposes to discuss some points in our Indian policy on the Pacific coast. We shall be pleased to receive his communications, as we know that his views are entitled to high respect. He says:

"It is to be hoped that even now, in the midst of civil conflict, this Administration, 'avowedly in favor of reform,' will adopt some measures to remedy existing evils, and aid the red man forward in the paths of civilization."

A CHANGE AT THE NORTH.—Certain men, connected with the banking and mercantile interests at the North, have had their eyes suddenly opened by the attack upon Fort Sumter. They see that nobody is more interested in sustaining the Government than they are themselves; and that the way to sustain it is to take sides with it, and against the treason by which it is assailed. They see that the duration of the contest will be shortened, or prolonged, just as the States not disaffected shall exhibit unanimity or division in their councils. These bankers and merchants will therefore no longer encourage by their patronage sheets of the stamp of N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Express, Herald, &c., whose vocation it is to applaud, stimulate, and justify, the Jeff. Davis rebellion. These gentlemen think that they have lost quite enough already, by giving countenance to that class of newspapers.

The Richmond papers of yesterday demand secession, but not much more violently than for some days past. The Richmond *Whig* says:

"When old Virginia utters the decisive word, and formally renounces and denounces the abolition faction at Washington, all will feel that

the supreme moment has arrived, and will look about for their own safety. Virginia made the Union; her fiat can unmake it."

The N. Y. Herald of Sunday leaves its accession friends in the lurch, and goes in for sustaining the Government. The Herald never indulges in the chivalry of going down with a sinking cause.

Hon. John Corvode yesterday handed to Gov. Curtin, of Pa., an offer for \$50,000 of the war loan, which was accepted.

BALTIMORE.—The American of Monday morning, after describing the agitation and excitement at Baltimore during the two preceding days, says:

"The predominant sentiment was, however, unmistakably one of devotion to the Union."

The Patriot of last evening brings glowing accounts of the outburst of patriotic feeling at Baltimore. The stars and stripes were thrown out from printing offices and public places, and received with hearty cheers. The Patriot says:

"There can be but two sets of men among us—those who are for the Union, and those who are against it. We shall now learn who are for the Government of the United States, and who are for the Government of the 'Confederate States'; who are for the maintenance of that Union which Washington founded, defended, and left as a sacred legacy to his countrymen; and we shall know who are for breaking it up and succumbing to the tyranny of a political party in armed rebellion against the laws of the land."

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

On the 10th, Mr. Rives (brother of Wm. C.) moved to amend the pending resolution against the reinforcement of the U. S. forts within the seceded States, so as to approve the supplying of the forts "with provisions." In support of this motion, Mr. Rives said:

"If war has commenced, it has commenced because the General Government has attempted to furnish Major Anderson with provisions—has dared to send meat and bread to a perishing garrison. He would suffer a thunderbolt from Heaven to strike him before he would suffer Major A. to perish for want of bread to eat. The chivalry of South Carolina should give him bread instead of pouring shot into him. I avow it here, before God and man, that if that is the cause of this war, you may set me down as ready for the rope, for I would head him bread if he was within my reach. Ask Major Anderson how long he has served his country; ask him what service he has done his country; ask him how he is now to bare his bosom, and have hot shot poured into him. He would say to you, 'Let me fall like a man; but in the name of God, do not starve me to death!'"

Mr. Rives's motion was lost, but by what vote is not stated in the Richmond papers.

On the same day, the thirteenth resolution of the series reported by the Committee on Federal Relations, was considered.

As reported by the committee, the resolution read as follows:

"In the opinion of this Convention, the people of Virginia would regard any action of the Federal Government, tending to produce a collision of forces, pending negotiations for the adjustment of existing difficulties, as aggressive and injurious to the interests and offensive to the honor of this Commonwealth; and they would regard any such action on the part of the seceded or Confederate States as hurtful and unfriendly, and as leaving the people of Virginia free to determine their future policy."

Mr. Wise moved to strike out the last clause of this resolution, being all after the word "Commonwealth," so as to give the "Confederates," a carte blanche, to make war when and where they pleased, and only censuring acts tending to collision when done by the United States. This motion of Mr. Wise to take sides openly with the "Confederates," and against the United States, was decisively lost—yeas 32, nays 78—and the resolution was passed as reported, except a verbal change not affecting the substance of it.

The motion of Mr. Wise was opposed by Mr. Baldwin, who, in the course of his remarks, said:

"The question is, whether we are to invite assault upon the flag of the United States from any quarter. Sir, whenever the time comes that I am willing to go against that flag, I will take the necessary preliminary at the start, to declare a revolution against the Government. But so long as I recognize Virginia as a part of the United States, so long as I recognize myself as a citizen of Virginia and the United States, I will never extend my sympathy to any assault upon the flag of the United States, come from what quarter it will. I will endeavor to see, as far as my influence can go, that that flag will float only where it has a legitimate right to float; that it is not carried anywhere that it has not a right to go; but carry it where you will, let it float where you will, as long as it is my flag, representing my country, I will sympathize with it against all creation, and will never consent, in any way whatever, to express a wish, hope, desire, or consent, that it shall go down before mortal force. Never! never! The motto by which I act is, 'my country, my country,' and as long as I call the stars and stripes my flag, I will sympathize with those who bear it, and against those who assail it."

Mr. Baldwin had voted for, and indeed had proposed, a clause in the preceding resolution, recommending, as a matter of policy, that the United States should evacuate the forts on the main land, or within the harbors of the seceded States. But although holding that erroneous opinion as to a matter of expediency, he repented, with patriotic indignation, the idea of permitting an "assault" upon the stripes and stars anywhere.

This vote upon Mr. Wise's motion, shows where Virginia will be in the actual predicament of affairs. Whatever vague and abstract opposition may be expressed to "coercion," which is a general term, understood in many different ways, nobody in Virginia except traitors *per se* will sympathize with the "Confederates," in their wanton and unprovoked attack upon Fort Sumter. It is now known that all which the National Government proposed to do, was to supply the garrison with provisions, and that if this had been permitted to be peaceably done, there would have been no collision at Charleston. The war has commenced because the "Confederates" were determined to starve Major Anderson into surrender, and it has been begun by the "Confederates" themselves. It is they who have commenced hostilities, and attempted "coercion."

The great masses of the people of Virginia

will "never extend their sympathy to any assault upon the flag of the United States," and will "never consent, in any way whatever, to express a wish, hope, desire, or consent, that it shall go down before mortal force."

Whatever other objects the attack upon Fort Sumter may accomplish, it will not accomplish the object of detaching Virginia from the Union. On the contrary, it will arouse the national pride of her people, put an end to the miserable slavery agitation of her demagogues, and unite all her patriots in the noble work of quelling treason and sustaining the Government of the country.

THE POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

That the Government of the United States is the strongest, as well as the freest Government on earth, is a maxim long taught, but of which we have never had such decisive proof and illustration as at the present time. It was abandoned for months by the men who administered it, but still survived by its own miraculous power of life. There is no instance before, where the conspirators against a Government were the governors themselves. But the loyalty of the States and of the people has preserved the country against even that unheard-of and unimaginable treason, and it has now emerged from its peril and paralysis, and presents to its enemies on every side, its old front, bristling with strength and terrible as an army with banners.

The President has called for seventy-five thousand men. He could have ten times that number by stamping his foot. And it is with money as it is with men, the offers being absolutely unbounded. The great centres of wealth come forward with emulous eagerness, to pledge, not millions, but hundreds of millions.

The people of this country know, that the Government founded by Washington and his compeers is the palladium of their liberties and the best and only certain guarantee of all their prosperity. It is their own Government, and they will fight to maintain it, as their fathers fought to establish it, with the courage of men defending their firesides, their possessions, and their liberties.

GENTLE HINTS.

The Charleston Courier, of April 8, says:

"Some dissatisfaction has, as we know, been expressed, that on former occasions, persons, members of military companies, were forced by their employers to decide between losing their situations or leaving their companies. With reference to the past, we have no complaint to make. We do not desire to enter into it, but we earnestly hope that, for the future, no such impediment will be placed by any one in the way of the military. This is not the time for consulting personal convenience or pecuniary advantage. The highest duty is now to the State, and he is doing the best service who is obeying the orders of the State. He, therefore, who throws the slightest obstacle in the way of the fullest and most perfect obedience to the State will merit, and certainly should receive, the censure of all good men."

It was said at the commencement of this rebellion, that the Charleston merchants "patriotically" continued the pay of their clerks, &c., who were in the military service, just as it has been since said that the heavy work of erecting batteries has been done by negroes, "patriotically" furnished by the planters in the vicinity of Charleston. The moment anybody exhibits a lack of that sort of "patriotism," this "censure of all good men" is brought into requisition, and everybody knows what that means in revolutionary times. It is the terror of that "censure" which is at the bottom of what little subscription there has been to the forced loans of the conspirators.

HOW UNION MEN ARE SILENCED.

We find copied into the Georgia Star of the South of April, an account by the Anderson (S. C.) Intelligencer of the whipping and expulsion from Anderson of a Southern man, originally from North Carolina, for the offence of being in favor of the Union. This was the only charge really made against him, although the epithet "abolitionist" is made use of in the Intelligencer's account of the transaction, which is as follows, the italicizing being our own:

"This community was thrown into a state of unusual excitement on Monday evening last, by the arrest of one 'Dr. John T. Horne, resident dentist,' charged with having used incendiary language and expressed abolition sentiment, in letters written to certain Black Republican 'brethren' in the Northwest."

"The aforesaid Dr. Horne has been living in this community for the principal part of the last twelve years; came, as he said, from North Carolina; the last few months, took some interest in politics, avowing himself an ardent Union man, and was warned that his proclivities led inevitably to more treasonable, dangerous, and fiendish doctrines; wrote letters to relatives in Indiana who were abolitionists, urging the North to have no concessions on the slavery issue, advising the collection of the revenue and reinforcement of Fort Sumter by force of arms, it necessary, and further uttering inflammatory language well calculated to disturb the peace and good order of society. Some of these letters were published in abolition journals, and the fact becoming known to reliable citizens, it was adroitly managed to obtain possession of a letter written by him, and dated January 24th, 1861, which led to his arrest and expulsion. The verdict of every honest man would have been to hang the traitor; but, as before stated, his wife and children and his respectable connection by marriage in this community, induced those who arrested him to prevent the infliction of such summary and extreme punishment."

"This extraordinary case has excited much comment among our people, and will, no doubt, impress them with the importance of being continually on the alert for similar 'volves in sheep's clothing.' In those revolutionary times, there cannot be too great vigilance exercised by all law-abiding and true-hearted citizens."

Dr. Horne received twenty lashes well laid on, had his head shaved, and was then sent off by railroad, and doubtless rejoicing that he escaped with his life. The accusation against him has the general flourish that his "language" was "insidious," and tending to destroy that delightful state of "peace and good order," which is enjoyed in "Dixie's Land." But the specific point was, that he had written letters to relatives in Indiana, urging them to stand by the Union, that being, according to the South Carolina standard, "abolition sentiment." It was for this that he was whipped and banished, and for which he would have

been hanged, but for the saving grace of a wife of "respectable connections" in Anderson.

This is a specimen of the "reign of terror" which has distinguished all real liberty in the seceded region.

JUDGE DOUGLAS.

The following dispatch from this city was sent all over the country to the Associated Press on Sunday evening:

"Senator Douglas called on the President to-night, and had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country."

"The substance of it was, on the part of Mr. Douglas, that while he was unalterably opposed to the Administration on all its political issues, he was prepared to fully sustain the President in the exercise of all his constitutional functions to preserve the Union, and maintain the Government, and defend the Federal capital. A firm policy and prompt action were necessary. The capital of our country was in danger, and must be defended at all hazards, and at any expense of men and money. He spoke of the present and future, without any reference to the past. President Lincoln was very much gratified with the interview."

It is, we believe, no secret, that this dispatch was so far prepared under the direction of Judge Douglas, that it may be taken as the declaration which he chooses to make to the country as to his present position.

And so regarding it, we must express our regret, but not our surprise, that he so carefully limits his offers of support, to the defence of the city of Washington.

The case of Judge Douglas may be disposed of in a few words.

In his Norfolk speech, during the Presidential canvass, he pledged himself to the country to sustain whoever might be elected to the Presidency, in enforcing the laws, and he called public attention repeatedly afterwards to the fact, that Mr. Breckinridge refused to make a similar pledge.

During the past winter, however, if there has been any difference in the positions of Judge Douglas and Mr. Breckinridge, the public have not been able to discover it.

Judge Douglas, since the 4th of March, has made elaborate speeches in the Senate, urging the policy of evacuating Forts Sumter and Pickens, and so far as he has weight with the country, he has prepared the public mind to receive with disapprobation the policy announced in Mr. Lincoln's inaugural, and now being carried out in practice, as Judge Douglas, in common with everybody else, knew it would be. To the extent of his influence, which is considerable, and especially in the border States, he has weakened the Administration, and taken sides with the public enemy.

It was his duty, as a good citizen, upon our view of it, to have given his advice, that Sumter and Pickens be evacuated, privately to the President, instead of making it the subject of a controversial speech in the Senate, to distract and divide public sentiment, and to prepare such of the people as look to him for their opinions, to disapprove the action of the Government.

And now, after our flag has actually been hauled down under the fire of rebel batteries, instead of offers of support to the measures which he knows to have been resolved upon, he limits himself to the defence of the capital. Was that all he meant by his Norfolk speech?

WHO HAVE ENCOURAGED REBELLION.

The leaders of the Gulf-State rebellion have been deluded, thus far, with hopes of aid from the Northern Democracy and from the border slave States. These hopes will be soon extinguished, and these leaders will then see the madness of the enterprise in which they are involved. It is not to be expected that they will at once abandon it. They are too deeply compromised. But the struggle which they will maintain will be the struggle of desperation, confined to leaders, and with a following which will sensibly diminish from day to day.

As to the North, the conspirators have been deceived by such sheets as the New York Day Book, and New York Herald, and New York Journal of Commerce, into the belief that a revolution in the free States would follow an attempt to assert the national authority on the Gulf. They have been expecting to see New York city in the hands of a mob, the Republican leaders hung upon the lamp-posts, and Marshal Rynders and Mayor Wood installed in supreme power and extending the right hand of fellowship to Yancey and Ben. McCulloch. It is upon dreams like these that Davis and Toombs have based their hopes.

As to the border slave States, their expectations had a better foundation, but will be equally disappointed. The border slave States had declared for the Union, but so many of the leaders in favor of the Union had committed themselves against what is vaguely called "coercion," that the conspirators, not unnaturally, looked to these States as allies, in the only contingency in which they desire allies, that of being obliged to resist the asserted authority of the Federal Government. It is thus that the politicians of the border States, who have been chattering their opposition to "coercion," have been the most efficient patrons of rebellion, by offering it the guarantee of impunity. The mistake of the conspirators has been in not perceiving that the people of the border slave States have never endorsed this transparent nonsense, of a Government without coercion, *lucra a non lucendo*, coercion being the very essence and vitality of Government.

Now that the proper time has come, the people, who have already pronounced for the Union, will pronounce for sustaining the Union, as Gen. Jackson and Henry Clay have taught them it must be sustained—peaceably, if possible, but forcibly, if force is necessary.

Upon their own resources alone, the conspirators cannot dream of ultimate success. They must know that the United States will never yield the mouth of the Mississippi, and Florida, with its command of the Gulf, to any such power as the "Confederate States," with their paltry two and a half millions of white people. The Jeff. Davis dynasty have too much intelligence to be befooled with any such expectation as that. It was only upon hopes of aid from the Northern Democracy and from the border slave States, that they based the pos-

sibility of sustaining themselves, and when such hopes are seen to be vain, the contest is ended.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Tribune of yesterday says:

"Most of our journals lately parading the pranks of the secessionists with scarcely disguised exultation, have been suddenly sobered by the culmination of the conspiracy. They would evidently like to justify and encourage the traitors further, but they dare not; so the amen sticks in their throat. The aspect of the people appeals them. Democrats as well as Republicans, Conservative and Radical, instinctively feel that the grass fired at Sumter were aimed at the heart of the American Republic. Not even in the lowest grocery of our city would it be safe to propose cheers for Beauregard and Gov. Pickens. The Tories of the Revolution were, relatively, ten times as numerous here as are the open sympathizers with the Palmetto rebels. The manifestations at the Stock Exchange on Saturday were symptomatic of the feeling everywhere. Henceforth, the loyal States are a unit in uncompromising hostility to treason, wherever plotted, however justified."

The Baltimore Patriot, of yesterday afternoon, contains the following card:

To the Voters of the Fourth Congressional District of Maryland.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the House of Representatives of the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of America—upon the basis of the unconditional maintenance of the Union.

Should my fellow citizens of like views manifest their preference for a different candidate on that basis, it is not my purpose to embarrass them.

H. WINTER DAVIS.

April 15, 1861.

THE CALL FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following is the call for troops issued, in accordance with the Proclamation of the President, by Secretary Cameron, and giving the quotas allotted each State to furnish:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 15, 1861.

To his Excellency the Governor of —:

Sir: Under the act of Congress for calling for the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, repel invasions, &c., approved February 28, 1875, I have the honor to request your Excellency to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of your State the quota designated in the table below, to serve as Infantry or Riflemen for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged.

Your Excellency will please communicate to me the time at or about which your quota will be expected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as practicable by an officer or officers to muster it into the service and pay of the United States.

Regiments. Total force. Rendezvous.

Maine - - - 1 780—Portland.

New Hampshire - 1 780—Portsmouth.

Vermont - - - 1 780—Burlington.

Massachusetts - 2 1,560—Springfield.

Rhode Island - 1 780—Providence.

Connecticut - 1 780—New Haven.

New York - - 17 13,280—New York, Albany, Elmira.

Pennsylvania - 16 12,500—Philadelphia, Harrisburg.

New Jersey - 4 3,123—Trenton.

Delaware - - 1 780—Wilmington.

Maryland - - 4 3,123—Frederick, Baltimore.

Virginia - - - 3 2,340—Staunton, Wheeling, Gordonsville.

North Carolina - 2 1,560—Raleigh.

Tennessee - - 2 1,560—Knoxville, Nashville.

Arkansas - - 1 780—Little Rock.

Kentucky - - 4 3,123—Lexington.

Missouri - - 4 3,123—St. Louis.

Illinois - - - 6 4,683—Springfield, Chicago.

Indiana - - - 6 4,683—Indianapolis.

Ohio - - - 13 10,153—Columbus, Cleveland.

Michigan - - 1 780—Detroit.

Wisconsin - - 1 780—Milwaukee.

Iowa - - - 1 780—Keokuk.

Minnesota - 1 780—St. Paul.

94 73,391

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPOINTED.—Joseph Durham, navy storekeeper at Boston.

George Dwight, superintendent U. S. arsenal at Springfield, Mass.

Joseph Conner, watchman at the Navy Department.

W. H. Perkins, day watchman in the same department.

Isaac Bond, of Maryland, has been appointed to a first-class (\$1,200) clerkship in the Post Office Department.

RESIGNED.—George Hume, of Va., clerk in the Third Auditor's office, has resigned.

James Kelly, watchman in the Navy Department, has resigned.

W. R. Nixon, bookkeeper in the Sixth Auditor's office, Post Office Department, has resigned.

S. N. Salomon, of N. Y., has resigned his clerkship in the Third Auditor's office, Treasury Department.

REMOVED.—A. C. Singleton, of Va., a first-class (\$1,200) clerk in the Post Office Department, has been removed.

RESIGNATIONS OF ARMY OFFICERS.—Assistant Surgeon A. J. Ford, of Georgia, and Second Lieutenant Joseph Wheeler, of Georgia, Mounted Rifles, have resigned.

Commander E. M. Ford, of New Jersey, and Midshipman H. J. Blake, U. S. N., of Massachusetts, have resigned.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AT GOSPORT NAVY YARD.—James Heppental, master boatbuilder, vice William Archer, removed.

Charles G. Jordan, master house joiner, vice James Williams.

James H. Hardwick, master caulker, vice Joseph Jones.

Henry Fauth, foreman blacksmith machinist, vice John Houke.

Johannes Watson, master armorer, vice Richard Gregg.

William Pettit, foreman boiler maker.

James E. Etheridge, dock master, vice Meritt Moore.

James Jarvis, inspector of timber.

Jonathan C. Hall, master block maker, vice William Gleason.

Joseph H. Porter, foreman gun carriage maker, vice Grey.

James Hays, foreman plumber.

Daniel Collins, master mast maker.

POLICY OF HOLDING THE FORTS ENDORSED IN TENNESSEE.—At a Union meeting in Bedford county, Tenn., the following resolution, among others, was adopted:

"Resolved, That while we concur in the greatest moderation, forbearance, and kindness, of the Federal Government toward the seceded States, believing them to be the victims of merciless conspirators and usurpers, we at the same time deprecate the abandonment or the surrender of any rights that can be successfully and

permanently maintained against any odds. We think less than to hold the forts that can be thus held, and collect the revenue, is